

Plug-in connection for pipe and hose lines with reinforced material cross-section

[0001] The invention is directed to a plug-in connection for pipe and hose lines with reinforced material cross-section according to the preamble of claim 1.

[0002] A plug-in connection of this type is disclosed, for example, in EP 0 750 152 B1 by the same applicant. The entire content of this document is included in the presently disclosed invention.

[0003] The plug of conventional plug-in connections includes an inner sleeve and an outer sleeve oriented parallel to the inner sleeve, with the inner sleeve and the outer sleeve connected to each other in the region of a sealing ring.

[0004] A receiving space for insertion of a hose is formed between the two sleeves. The plug in the conventional embodiment is already formed with two walls in the region of the sealing ring.

[0005] It has been observed that the latching connection must be able to absorb relatively high insertion forces and axial pulling forces, in particular in the region of the catch spring and of the catch shoulder arranged opposite from the catch spring.

[0006] The latching shoulder in EP 0 750 151 B1 is formed in the region of the single-wall outer sleeve in connection with a catch spring opening disposed in the region of the nozzle.

[0007] Application of high separation forces to the plug-in connection poses the risk that the

region of the catch spring opening facing the plug can fracture or even tear off in the region of the outer sleeve, which may cause the plug-in connection to disengage.

[0008] It is therefore an object of the invention to modify a plug-in connection of the aforescribed type so that it can withstand significantly higher holding forces.

[0009] This object is solved by the invention in that the plug is formed with the double walls at least in the region of the catch spring openings.

[0010] According to a modification of the invention, the double walls provided at least in these regions have a relatively are mutually parallel and closely spaced.

[0011] According to a preferred embodiments of the double walls arranged at least in the region of the openings, the double walls are preferably squeezed together in the region of these openings, and are spaced farther outside the region of the openings, where they also extend parallel and are connected with each other by an end wall oriented in the radial direction.

[0012] According to the technical teachings of the invention, the catch spring openings are advantageously material-reinforced, because the inner and outer sleeve of the plug overlap at least in this region and form closely spaced parallel double walls.

[0013] This has the additional advantage that the double walls arranged in the region of the catch spring openings expand rearward in the axial direction to form a corresponding ring-shaped

receiving space suitable for insertion of a hose.

[0014] Although this particular hose receiving space is already known from EP 0 750 152 B1 by the same applicant, this receiving space, however, is therein not formed by double-wall cross-sections, but only by aligning an inner and outer sleeve in parallel with each other.

[0015] According to the invention, this receiving space for the hose is turned-up toward the front and squeezed together, which makes the receiving space significantly more resistant to spreading.

[0016] The receiving space is therefore better protected against radial expansion or spreading than the space disclosed in EP 0 750 152 B1.

[0017] In that document, the outer sleeve contacted the outer periphery of the hose in the region of the catch spring openings, so that the outer sleeve was supported by the hose, shoring up the connection.

[0018] Conversely, the catch spring opening in the present invention is unsupported and is therefore advantageously formed with the double walls. This has the advantage that in the region of the catch spring openings, a high rigidness is obtained with a relatively thin material cross-section. This was not the case in EP 0 750 152 B1 where relatively large material cross-sections had to be used to form the latching shoulder. Moreover, the material in the region of the catch spring opening in the nozzle and in the plug had to be reinforced in particular, which resulted in

comparatively high manufacturing costs.

[0019] With the invention, a superior rigidness is advantageously achieved with significantly thinner material cross-sections in the region of the catch spring openings, giving the plug-in connection a higher holding force with smaller material cross-sections.

[0020] Providing the plug-in connection in the region of the catch spring openings with double walls has the additional advantage that the front face of the plug according to the invention is formed with double walls, which eliminates sharp edges that can cause cuts and other injuries, as may have been the case in EP 0 750 152 B1, because the single, upwardly bent edges disclosed therein had the potential to cause injuries.

[0021] The subject matter of the invention is not limited to the features recited in the individual claims, but also includes features from a combination of the individual claims.

[0022] All information and features disclosed in the documents, including in the abstract, in particular the three-dimensional arrangements shown in the drawings, are to be considered an essential part of the invention, as far as they are novel, either alone or in combination.

[0023] Exemplary embodiments of the invention will now be described with reference to the drawings. The drawings and their description include additional features and advantages of the invention.

[0024] It is shown in:

[0025] Fig. 1 is a partial section through a plug-in connection according to the invention;

[0026] Fig. 2 is a front view of the plug-in connection in the direction of arrow II in Fig. 1; and

[0027] Fig. 3 is a prospective side view of the plug-in connection according to Figs. 1 and 2.

[0028] As shown in Fig. 1, a nozzle 1 which can be made, for example, of metal or a plastic material, is inserted into a plug 7 and latched.

[0029] The nozzle 1 includes essentially a cylindrical sleeve, with a catch shoulder 2 formed on the outer periphery of the cylindrical sleeve. The catch shoulder 2 forms in the insertion direction a front inclined surface 3 which transitions rearward into a latching surface 4.

[0030] Latching with the plug 7 is achieved in that the plug 7 is connected with an approximately U-shaped catch spring 9 which forms a total of three different latching locations.

[0031] Two opposing latching locations are formed by the mutually parallel catch legs 10 of the U-shaped catch spring 9.

[0032] The catch legs 10 of the catch spring 9 protrude through mutually parallel catch spring openings 8 in the plug 7. Corresponding outwardly bent spring ends 11 are formed on the

respective free front ends of the catch legs 10.

[0033] A third center latching location is formed by a detent clip 5 which protrudes through an associated catch spring opening 6 in plug 7. The detent clip 5 faces the inclined surface 3 of the catch shoulder 2 of the nozzle 1 and latches behind the catch shoulder 2.

[0034] The seal of the plug-in connection is formed by a sealing ring 12 installed in plug 7. The sealing ring 12 has a downwardly angled sealing lip 13 which sealingly contacts the inclined surface 3 of the catch shoulder 2.

[0035] According to the invention, the plug 7 includes an essentially axial inner sleeve 14 which forms the inner receiving surface for a hose 16. The inner sleeve 14 transitions in the insertion direction into a turned-up edge 18 which forms a receiving space for receiving the base flange of the sealing ring 12.

[0036] The receiving space for this base flange is bounded at the top by a cylindrical stop surface 19 of the inner sleeve, which in turn transitions via an inclined surface 20 into the double wall 21 which is located at the front in the axial direction.

[0037] The inner sleeve is turned-up in the region of the double wall 21 and continues as an outer sleeve 15.

[0038] The intermediate space between the inner sleeve 14 and the outer sleeve 15 is used as receiving space for the hose 16 which is inserted to a stop edge 17 on the receiving space for the

sealing ring 12, wherein makes contact.

[0039] The outer sleeve 15 has inspection holes 22 distributed on the diameter and allowing inspection of the hose to verify that the hose 16 has been inserted far enough into the receiving space between the inner sleeve 14 and the outer sleeve 15.

[0040] It is important that the double wall 21 is squeezed together in the region of the catch spring opening 6, as shown as a front view in Fig. 2. The double wall 21 widens across laterally adjoining transition regions 23 into the mutually parallel spaced-apart inner sleeve 14 and outer sleeve 15, whereby this region is connected by an end wall 24.

[0041] The end wall 24 again decreases in the region of the catch spring openings 8 for the catch legs 10 via the transition regions 25 into a squeezed-together double wall 26, with this shape existing only over the length of the catch spring opening 8. This is followed by the transition region 25, which transitions into the end wall 24 with a larger area.

[0042] Double walls (with the double wall 21 and 26) are formed not only on the right side of the respective catch spring opening 6, 8, but also on the left side, as evidenced by the shoulder 27 in Figs. 1 and 2.

[0043] This shoulder forms of the transition region between the inner and outer sleeve in the region of the openings 6, 8.

[0044] This results in a narrow cross-section of the double wall 26 which is therefore capable of

transferring a particularly high load, because the outer sleeve 14 and the inner sleeve 15 are closely spaced in this region and therefore capable of transferring the load.

[0045] Compared to the older invention disclosed in EP 0 750 152 B1, the material cross-section of the starting sheet metal from which the plug 7 is fabricated, could be reduced by 60%, while simultaneously significantly increasing the holding force of the plug-in connection.

[0046] Those skilled in the art will understand that the aforescribed plug-in connection with double walls can also be manufactured as a plastic part, whereby the plug 7 and the hose 16 can be formed as a single plastic part.

[0047] Accordingly, the plug 7 need not be deep-drawn from a metal part, but can also be made by an injection molding process.

[0048] List of reference symbols

[0049] 1	nozzle
[0050] 2	catch shoulder
[0051] 3	inclined surface
[0052] 4	latching surface
[0053] 5	detent clip
[0054] 6	catch spring opening
[0055] 7	plug
[0056] 8	catch spring opening
[0057] 9	catch spring
[0058] 10	catch leg
[0059] 11	spring end
[0060] 12	sealing ring
[0061] 13	sealing lip
[0062] 14	Inner sleeve
[0063] 15	Outer sleeve
[0064] 16	hose
[0065] 17	Stop edge
[0066] 18	Turned-up edge
[0067] 19	Stop face
[0068] 20	inclined surface
[0069] 21	Double wall
[0070] 22	Inspection hole
[0071] 23	Transition region
[0072] 24	End wall
[0073] 25	Transition region
[0074] 26	Double wall
[0075] 27	shoulder